



Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 3/21/2002

GAIN Report #MY2013

Malaysia

Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2002

Approved by:

Bonnie Borris

U.S. Embassy, Kuala Lumpur

Prepared by:

R Hoh

Report Highlights:

Improved crushing margins resulted in a sharp increase in soybean imports in MY2000/01. Argentina remained the top soybean supplier to Malaysia while imports from the U.S. rebounded by 67 percent. With a rapid recovery in the swine sector, the outlook for 2001/02 is very bright. Malaysia's intake of U.S. soybeans is expected to increase by 50 percent. Malaysia continues to lead the world as the largest producer of palm oil and palm kernel oil. Due to biological stress, CPO production is expected to decline to 11.5 MMT in 2001/02.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Kuala Lumpur [MY1], MY

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Executive Summary

Due to improved crushing margins, Malaysian soybean imports increased sharply to 601 TMT in MY2000/01. Imports from the U.S. rebounded by 67 per cent which translates to 33% share of the Malaysian soybean import market. Argentina remained the top soybean supplier to Malaysia with a 44% market share.

The near term outlook for soybean imports is bright. The rapid recovery in the swine sector and the steady expansion in the poultry sector auger well for the domestic soybean crush sector. Post expects soybean imports to increase by 13 percent in 2001/02 and another 3 percent in 2002/03. The prospect of U.S. soybean exports to Malaysia is equally bright with Malaysia's intake expected to increase by 50 percent. With an expected increase in exportable meal surpluses in the global market, Post predicts a small increase in meal imports into Malaysia in 2001/02. Except for some dehulled soy meal, it is unlikely that the local traders would purchase U.S. meal during this current marketing year.

Malaysia continues to lead the world as the largest producer and exporter of palm and palm kernel oil. Total combined output (mainly palm oil and palm kernel oil) rose to 13.5 MMT in 2000/01. The palms have shown signs of biological stress after three years of high production. Post forecasts CPO production to decline to 11.5 MMT in 2001/02 and rebound to 12.3 MMT in 2002/03. In tandem, PKO output is expected to decrease to 1.5 MMT in 2001/02 and rebound to 1.6 MMT in 2002/03.

With an expected exportable surplus of over 9.6 MMT of palm oil and 700 TMT of palm kernel oil in 2001/02, Malaysia will remain a formidable competitor in the world vegetable oil market. Demand from Pakistan, India, China and Egypt will likely continue to be strong in 2001/02.

Total area under coconut cultivation has dropped steadily over the years and the outlook for copra output is on a slow downtrend in the near term. Domestic coconut oil output rose to 10 TMT in CY2001. Coconut oil accounts for only about one percent of total domestic oil consumption. Taking advantage of the low global lauric oil prices, the oleochemical sector imported 170 TMT of crude oil from Indonesia and the Philippines in CY2001.

With expected expansion in soy crush in the near future, domestic soy oil output is expected to increase to 100 TMT in 2001/02 and 102 TMT in 2002/03. Malaysian soy crushers continue to find it profitable to refine imported crude soy oil for re-export to third countries. Malaysia's soybean oil exports are forecast to trend upwards in the next two years.

In response to increasing fishmeal prices, the local fishmeal production is expected to increase to 52 TMT in CY2002. Imports from Peru and Taiwan are expected to be in a decline due to over-fishing. Exports amounted to 19 TMT in CY2001, mainly to Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Exchange Rate: Malaysian Ringgit (RM) has been pegged at 3.799 to US1.00 since Sept, 1998.

TOTAL OILSEEDS

1. Soybean

Production

There is no commercial cultivation of soybeans in Malaysia.

Imports

Spurred by improved crushing margins, local soybean crushers expanded crushing activities in MY2000/01, resulting in a sharp increase in soybean imports. Imports from the U.S. rebounded by 67 per cent which translates to 33% share of the Malaysian soybean import market. Argentina remained the top soybean supplier to Malaysia with a 39% market share while Canada dominated the food-grade soybean market.

The near term outlook for soybean imports is bright. The rapid recovery in the swine sector and the steady expansion in the poultry sector auger well for the domestic soybean crush sector. Post expects soybean imports to increase by 13 percent in 2001/02 and another 3 percent in 2002/03. The prospect of U.S. soybean exports to Malaysia is equally bright with Malaysia's intake expected to increase by 50 percent. However, competitively priced soybeans and soybean meals from Argentina continue to pose the biggest challenge to the U.S. beans. U.S. market share should improve to about 44 percent of the total import market in 2001/02.

Trade Policy & Market Access

Currently U.S. soybeans and meals have complete access into the Malaysian market. All import tariffs have been removed for many years. In addition, Malaysia has sound infrastructure (such as ports, rail and road networks and storage facilities), encouraging the bean/grain trade flow from the United States to Malaysia. The GOM has no objection to the usage of GSM facilities although the Central Bank limits the tenure of a loan to one year in order to minimize the country's exposure to foreign loans.

GMO/Biotech Safety Issue: To date, the only GM ag product officially approved to be imported into Malaysia is soybeans. However on the consumer level, there has been a strong call to have 'labeling' for GM foods. Local soy product exporters also need to conform to EU's GMO requirement when they export processed soy-related food such as soy sauce, canned tuna in soy oil and soy milk to the EU.

Currently, Malaysia is without legislation guiding biotechnology. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, the controlling Ministry for the proposed legislation hopes to submit the final draft to Parliament by March. The legislation involves three acts, namely, Biosafety Act, Access to Biological Resources Act and National Biodiversity Council Act. The Ministry of Health is also in the process of coming out with regulations related to GM food labeling. Acceptance of GM products on the consumer level could be a limiting constraint that needs to be addressed properly.

Malaysia could become one of the most powerful vocal advocates of biotechnology in ASEAN. FAS/KL is working with the Malaysia Biotech Information Center (MABIC) to assist with two upcoming seminars: Seminar 1: *Dissecting the Myths on Frankenfoods* – a hands-on workshop for the media and Seminar 2: *GM food - the Evidence on Human Health* for the medical community. FAS/KL is also committed to supporting the BioMalaysia 2002, a major international conference on biotechnology to be held in October 2002. Through this

International Biotechnology Symposium, Exhibition and Business Partnering project, Malaysia hopes to attract world-class biotechnology scientists and companies to Malaysia. The US Grains Council, Cargill and Monsanto are also keen to be partners in some of these programs.

Consumption

Please see 'Consumption' section under Total Oilmeals (Soybean Meal) for development of the livestock/feed sector.

The increase in soy food consumption is steady at around 4-5 percent per annum. Consumption is forecast to rise to 125,000 MT in 2001/02 and 130,000 MT in 2002/03. Food-grade soybeans are used in the manufacture of soy-based products such as tofu, soy milk, and soy sauce. It is estimated that in a normal year, about 30,000 MT of food-grade beans are imported in bulk on the same ships which are bringing in crush beans. The remaining food beans are brought in by container primarily from Canada, the U.S. and China.

Factors Affecting U.S. Trade

Easy access to bank loans and low domestic interest rates (currently, the Kuala Lumpur Interbank Offered Rate (Klibor) is at 3.35 percent per annum) has reduced the attractiveness of the GSM program. There have been no GSM soybean sales since September, 2000 compared to sales amounting to US\$55 million in 1998/99. For the immediate term, importers should be encouraged to purchase split-cargo with U.S. soybean/corn or share-cargo between Malaysian importers in order to reduce cost of importation.

Severe Competition: Argentine bean and meal -- and Indian soy meal to a lesser extent -- have made major inroads into the Malaysian market in the last three years. At least one crusher has suggested making the Argentine export subsidy a WTO issue.

The addition of new facilities at Westport in Port Klang will further enhance the position of the U.S. as the principal supplier of soybeans. Private storage facilities and crushing mills are being planned or constructed near the Panamax berths at Westport. These facilities will often provide a first stop for Panamax vessels. When these ships are partly unloaded at the deep water berth at Westport, they will then be able to go on to shallower ports to service older existing crushing mills.

Market Development Opportunities

The most urgent need to increase soymeal consumption and soybean imports in Malaysia is to rebuild the pig industry which had been ravaged by the outbreak of the Nipah virus (Japanese Encephalitis) in 1999. During March/April 2000, FAS/KL (using EMO funding) and USAEP sponsored 34 key Malaysian officers and farmers to attend the Livestock Waste Management Training Course at the Environmental Center for Livestock Waste Management (ECLWM) in Taiwan. The U.S. National Swine Registry sent a delegation to explore the Malaysian swine sector in March, 2001. Their program included meetings with governmental officers, local swine industry leaders and producers; and conducting swine technical seminars for a few, select swine farmers' association. These efforts have resulted in at least three buying missions making their way to the US to purchase breeding pigs.

Together with the National Swine Registry, FAS/KL plans to conduct two swine training courses on artificial

insemination and breeding management for farmers in the northern states of Penang and Perak during the last week of March. In the longer term, FAS/KL hopes to link resources in the U.S. to assist Malaysia in developing a modern, integrated pig farm system. Post is confident that the revival of the Malaysian pig farming sector will have a positive impact on the imports of U.S. feedgrains in the near term and supports activities which contribute to the revival.

With the GOM's intention to make Malaysia the leading 'halal' food manufacturing center in the world, ASA has ample opportunities to promote the production of soy food, especially in the areas of health, organic and snack food. Post's commercial section has interest in promoting machinery/equipment in the same sector and should be able to provide leads to potential investors.

With the use of Panamax vessels, managers of crushing facilities need to have greater knowledge of longer-term bulk storage. A FGIS representative, on a three-month temporary duty assignment, is due to arrive in Kuala Lumpur in April. Post is confident that the representative should be able to address this weakness.

2. Palm Kernel

Malaysia is the world's leading producer of palm kernel. Palm kernel output rose 11 percent to 3.4 MMT in MY2000/01. In line with the expected decline in CPO output, the outlook for 2001/02 is for a reduction in kernel production. However, we predict a small increase in production in 2002/03 due to an expansion of fruit-bearing area and a small improvement in yields.

There are no exports of palm kernel as all domestic output is crushed locally.

3. Copra

Total area under coconut cultivation has dropped steadily over the years. Harvested area in PS&Ds is only for copra delivered to crushers and not for food-use. This explains the big gap between planted and harvested area. Most of the copra was consumed as food leaving a smaller amount for the crushing sector. The outlook for copra output is on a slow downtrend in the near term.

In normal years, both Malaysian imports and exports of copra are insignificant. Most of the imports are for food use.

With better economic returns available from oil palm and a lack of interest by the GOM to support or encourage coconut/copra production, the long term viability of this industry is in doubt. Future production will likely be limited to the cultivation of coconut to meet only domestic requirements for food-use.

TOTAL OILMEALS

1. Soybean Meal

Production and Imports

With a bigger domestic soybean meal output, total meal imports declined by 19 percent in MY2000/01. As local crushers continue to seek means to utilize the excess crushing capacity, soybean meal imports are losing some of their market share to locally produced soybean meal, and will continue to do so in the near term.

Argentina was the top soybean meal supplier to Malaysia in 2000/01, accounting for almost 80 percent of the Malaysian meal import market, followed by India (12%) and Brazil (1.5%). US exported about 36 TMT of soymeal to Malaysia during 2000/01. With an expected increase in exportable meal surpluses in the global market, Post predicts a small increase in meal imports into Malaysia in 2001/02. Except for some dehulled soymeal, it is unlikely that the local traders would purchase U.S. meal during this current marketing year.

Trade Policy & Market Access

Please refer to Trade Policy & Market Access under Total Oilseeds (Soybean)

Consumption

The Malaysia pig sector showed a rapid recovery in 2000/01 after the devastation caused by the outbreak of the Nipah virus during the first half of 1999. Consumers' confidence has returned since mid-2000 and the fear of consuming pork has altogether disappeared. Various buying missions to the US and Europe have resulted in sharp imports of breeding pigs into Malaysia. Current high ex-farm prices for live pigs provide the incentive for further expansion in the near term and augurs well for domestic soymeal consumption. Likewise, the poultry sector also experienced steady expansion and we expect further increases in demand from the domestic market, as well as the tourist sector. At this point, we expect domestic soymeal consumption to increase 5 to 6 percent for the next years.

Market Development Opportunities

The American Soybean Association should continue to provide technical assistance to feedmillers and livestock producers by helping them overcome feed nutrition and livestock disease problems. Local crushers have also requested ASA to assist in conducting seminars for local farmers on the benefits of using good quality locally produced meals instead of imported inferior quality meals from India. Farmers are also beginning to replace imported non-dehulled meal with dehulled meals. Over the years, ASA has developed good contacts throughout the feed/livestock sector; ASA works closely with the U.S. Grains Council in conducting joint activities. During the recent joint Corn/Soy Importer Workshop in Malaysia, participants found it useful to have representatives from purchasing as well as feed nutrition departments providing input for purchasing decisions. The format of the role playing simulation re-emphasizes the need to consider on the value of quality feed in the purchasing process. Post encourages ASA and USGC to continue holding such training workshops in the future. Also see 'Market Development Opportunities' section under Total Oilseeds (Soybean).

2. Palm Kernel Meal

Palm kernel meal (PKM) production rose 10 percent to 1.8 MMT in 2000/01. Essentially a by-product of the palm oil industry, it is used primarily in cattle feed. With a very small domestic beef and dairy cattle sector, only minimal quantities are consumed locally. In 2000/01, 1.76 MMT of PKM were exported with the bulk going to the Netherlands, South Korea, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom. The ban on the use of meat and bone meal in various countries has opened many more overseas markets for Malaysian PKM exports.

3. Copra Meal

Due to a better meal recovery, Malaysian copra meal output rose to 6 TMT in CY2001. The contraction of the copra/coconut industry in Malaysia will result in a gradual decline in copra meal production over the near term. Most of the local output is consumed by the domestic feed industry. There were no copra meal exports since CY2000.

4. Fishmeal

In response to increasing fishmeal prices, the local fishmeal production is expected to increase to 52 TMT in CY2002. Imports from Peru and Taiwan are expected to be in a decline due to over-fishing. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fish meal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 19 TMT in CY2001, mainly to Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

TOTAL OILS

1. Palm Oil

Malaysia continues to lead the world in the production of palm and palm kernel oils and is the largest exporter of vegetable oils (mainly palm oil). Malaysia is estimated to produce about 15 percent of the global consumption of vegetable oils. Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production rose 14 percent to 11.9 million metric tons (MMT) in 2000/01. Optimal application of fertilizers and additional area reaching peak fruit-bearing age contributed to the improvements in yields and CPO production.

Since October, 2001, the palm trees have shown signs of biological stress after three years of high production. Year-to-year monthly yields have shown declines during the past five months. However, the decline has been partially offset by the addition of 259,000 hectares of palms reaching fruit-bearing stage. Post forecasts CPO production to decline to 11.5 MMT in 2001/02 and rebound to 12.3 MMT in 2002/03. The following table compares Post's quarterly forecasts for MY2001/02 and 2002/03 (Oct/Sep) with actual production figures for the previous two years.

	Final 1999/2000	Revised 2000/2001	Forecast 2001/02	Forecast 2002/03
(1,000 tons)				
Oct-Dec	2943	3290	3155	3320
Jan-Mar	2225	2836	2530	2830
Apr-Jun	2415	2832	2760	2950
Jul-Sep	2908	2979	3055	3200
--Total	10491	11937	11500	12300

Fruit-bearing area is expected to expand to 3.3 million hectares in 2001/02, while fully matured hectare equivalent (MHE) should reach 1.84 million hectares. CPO yield per matured hectare equivalent (MHE) is expected to decline to 6.3 ton per hectare. As for 2002/03, we expect a small improvement in yield/MHE, bringing CPO output to 12.3 MMT.

The following MHE/yield table is based on the October/September marketing year:

	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Area-MHE (1,000 ha)	1,693	1,729	1,764	1,835	1,942
Production (TMT)	9,758	10,491	11,937	11,500	12,300
Yield-MHE (Ton/ha)	5.76	6.07	6.77	6.27	6.33

NOTE: In calculating yields, the mature hectare equivalent (MHE) approach has been used to account for the shifting age profile of Malaysia's oil palm plantings. END NOTE

Domestic food use of edible oil amounts to only about 3 to 4% of total CPO production. Palm oil fractions dominate the local market, but soybean, corn, and sunflower oil have managed to capture a small share of domestic sales. Domestic industrial consumption of palm oil recovered in 2000/01 with a significant amount being used in the oleo-chemical industry.

In terms of volume, Malaysia exported 7.4 MMT of palm oil during Jan-Sep 2001, an increase of 25 percent from the corresponding period of the previous year. The top five destinations (India, Pakistan, China, Egypt and the Netherlands) accounted for 58 percent of total exports. According to preliminary data, exports for the whole of 2001 were close to 10.4 MMT with India purchasing about two million tons followed by China (1.3 MMT) and Pakistan (1.1 MMT).

As would be expected, palm oil occupies the top position in export earnings among Malaysia's vegetable oils. Despite the increase in export volume, the sharp decline in palm oil prices resulted in a drop in export earnings in 2000 and 2001. The following table compares the export earnings for the major edible oils (in million RM, exchange rate: US1 =RM3.779):

	1999	2000	2000 (Jan-Sep)	2001 (Jan-Sep)
Palm Oil	14,475	10,090	7,558	7,124
Palm Kernel Oil	1,659	1,102	853	636
Soybean Oil	361	312	245	163
Coconut Oil	133	122	96	55
TOTAL OILS	16,628	11,626	8,752	7,978
% of Total Exp. Earnings	5.2	3.1	3.2	3.2

With the expected drop in CPO output, Malaysia is estimated to have a smaller exportable surplus of about 9.6

MMT of palm oil in MY2001/02. While demand from Pakistan, India, China and Egypt will likely continue to be strong in 2001/02, Malaysia will target Russia, the Middle East, Latin America (Cuba, Colombia and Brazil), India and China for its market development programs. Russia is in the process of signing a US\$50 million palm oil credit facility. New deals in the works includes Egypt, Bangladesh, Ukraine, Djibouti, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

Given the big reduction in global palm oil stocks, the consensus during the recent Palm & Lauric Oils Price Outlook Conference in Kuala Lumpur was that the prospect of further increases in CPO price for the remainder of 2002 is extremely optimistic. CPO price is predicted to average between US\$320/MT and US\$325/MT for April/June and might reach US\$390 during the July/September quarter. For comparison, the average CPO price in 2001 was US\$ 291. Palm olein has been selling at a premium over soyoil since February this year.

2. Palm Kernel Oil

Palm kernel oil (PKO) production increased 13 percent to 1.54 MMT in 2000/01 due to an increase in palm kernel crushing. With an expected drop in palm kernel production and crushing, PKO output is expected to decline to 1.50 MMT in 2001/02. A 6 to 7 percent recovery is expected in 2002/03.

The expanding local oleo-chemical industry utilized about half of the PKO production in 2000/01. With a current fatty acid capacity of about 1 MMT, there is much potential for growth in the Malaysian oleo-chemical industry in the near term. The sector will continue to compete with overseas buyers for crude as well as processed PKO.

PKO exports rose 24 percent to 625 TMT in 2000/01. The U.S., Pakistan, the Netherlands, Japan and China were the top destination markets. Due to the global lauric oil glut, carry-in PKO stocks at the beginning of 2001/02 recorded a 80 percent increase. Despite an expected drop in PKO output in 2001/02, about 700 TMT of PKO are expected to be available for exports as they work down their stocks during the current marketing year.

3. Soybean Oil

In line with a higher soy crush, local soyoil production rose 6.8 percent to 88 TMT in 2000/01. With expected expansion in soy crush in the near future, domestic soyoil output is expected to increase to 100 TMT in 2001/02 and 102 TMT in 2002/03. At times, Malaysian soy crushers continue to find it profitable to refine imported crude soyoil for re-export to third countries.

Soybean oil consumption accounts for less than 5 percent of total food use consumption of oil in Malaysia. Soyoil is consumed primarily as a premium quality cooking oil and is priced well above the price for palm oil. It is also blended with local tropical oils and sold in the domestic retail market.

With a growing volume of soybean oil generated by domestic soybean crushers and continued imports of crude soy oil for refining, Malaysia's soybean oil exports are forecast to trend upwards in the next two years. Singapore, India, Hong Kong, Vietnam and Indonesia are the main destinations for Malaysia's value-added soyoil re-exports.

4. Coconut Oil

Due to the small increase in copra crush, domestic coconut oil output rose to 10 TMT in CY2001. The long term outlook is not bright as the local coconut industry has been relegated to supplying minor food needs (desiccated coconut, coconut cream, etc). Coconut oil accounts for only about one percent of total domestic oil consumption.

Taking advantage of the low global lauric oil prices, imports of crude oil rose in CY2001 with most of them used as feedstock for the oleochemical sector. Imports are expected to slow down as global lauric supplies tighten during the current year. Exports of refined coconut oil reached about 55 TMT with major markets being Singapore, Iran, and China.

Oil, Palm PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oil, Palm				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	3500	3550	3570	3610	0	3700
Area Harvested	3075	3075	3310	3310	0	3370
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1340	1368	1216	1216	1060	1070
Production	11937	11937	12200	11500	0	12300
MY Imports	110	108	100	200	0	130
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	13387	13413	13516	12916	1060	13500
MY Exports	10500	10023	10750	9600	0	10000
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	1126	1654	1150	1686	0	1770
Food Use Dom. Consump.	420	400	430	420	0	440
Feed Waste Consumption	125	120	126	140	0	160
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1671	2174	1706	2246	0	2370
Ending Stocks	1216	1216	1060	1070	0	1130
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	13387	13413	13516	12916	0	13500
Calendar Year Imports	0	166	0	200	0	130
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	10350	0	9600	0	10000
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	134	0	120	0	140

Prices Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2000	2001	% Change
Jan	1157	718	-37.94%
Feb	1075	695	-35.35%
Mar	1118	779	-30.32%
Apr	1227	812	-33.82%
May	1103	739	-33.00%
Jun	1052	788	-25.10%
Jul	1016	983	-3.25%
Aug	984	1215	23.48%
Sep	924	998	8.01%
Oct	768	860	11.98%
Nov	805	1053	30.81%
Dec	757	1106	46.10%
Exchange Rate	3.799	Local currency/US \$	

Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time period	2000: Jan-Dec, 2001: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	58	Indonesia	72
		Thailand	11
Total for Others	58		83
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	58		83

Export Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time period	2000: Jan-Dec, 2001: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	112	U.S.	103
Others		Others	
India	1967	India	1474
Pakistan	1035	China	956
China	1010	Pakistan	821
Netherlands	493	Netherlands	702
Egypt	433	Egypt	375
Japan	353	Singapore	272
Singapore	305	Japan	271
Korea, Rep. of	196	Korea, Rep. of	185
Hong Kong	186	Vietnam	169
U.A.E.	177	Hong Kong	150
Total for Others	6155		5375
Others not Listed	2216		1934
Grand Total	8483		7412

Oilseeds, Palm Kernel PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oilseed, Palm Kernel				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	0	3550	0	3610	0	3700
Area Harvested	3070	3075	3100	3310	0	3370
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	78	133	100	113	100	100
Production	3412	3414	3550	3335	0	3565
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	3490	3547	3650	3448	100	3665
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	3390	3434	3550	3348	0	3555
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3390	3434	3550	3348	0	3555
Ending Stocks	100	113	100	100	0	110
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3490	3547	3650	3448	0	3665
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Prices Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oilseed, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2000	2001	% Change
Jan	1024	407	-60.25%
Feb	923	341	-63.06%
Mar	902	367	-59.31%
Apr	923	377	-59.15%
May	816	408	-50.00%
Jun	739	465	-37.08%
Jul	612	522	-14.71%
Aug	553	597	7.96%
Sep	475	477	0.42%
Oct	395	404	2.28%
Nov	484	493	1.86%
Dec	419	494	17.90%
Exchange Rate	3.799	Local currency/US \$	

Meal, Palm Kernel PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Meal, Palm Kernel				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Crush	3390	3434	3550	3348	0	3555
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.560472	0.522132	0.566197	0.528674	ERR	0.528833
Beginning Stocks	227	258	207	212	192	190
Production	1900	1793	2010	1770	0	1880
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2127	2051	2217	1982	192	2070
MY Exports	1800	1764	1900	1690	0	1750
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	120	75	125	102	0	120
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	120	75	125	102	0	120
Ending Stocks	207	212	192	190	0	200
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2127	2051	2217	1982	0	2070
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	1720	0	1690	0	1750
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Export Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Palm Kernel		
Time period	2000: Jan-Dec, 2001: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Netherlands	1258	Netherlands	991
Korea, Rep. of	126	Korea, Rep. of	150
Germany, FR	85	Germany, FR	68
Japan	13	Spain	35
Spain	9	United Kingdom	24
Venezuela	8	China	23
Vietnam	6	New Zealand	11
Singapore	1	Japan	8
		Italy	5
		Taiwan	3
Total for Others	1506		1318
Others not Listed			6
Grand Total	1506		1324

Oil, Palm Kernel PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Crush	3390	3434	3550	3348	0	3555
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.436578	0.448165	0.43662	0.448029	ERR	0.45007
Beginning Stocks	160	175	250	315	287	240
Production	1480	1539	1550	1500	0	1600
MY Imports	24	53	24	40	0	30
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1664	1767	1824	1855	287	1870
MY Exports	535	625	635	700	0	710
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	820	782	840	865	0	900
Food Use Dom. Consump.	59	45	62	50	0	55
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	879	827	902	915	0	955
Ending Stocks	250	315	287	240	0	205
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1664	1767	1824	1855	0	1870
Calendar Year Imports	0	61	0	40	0	30
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	615	0	700	0	710
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	140	0	150	0	160

Prices Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2000	2001	% Change
Jan	2282	982	-56.97%
Feb	2151	804	-62.62%
Mar	2080	849	-59.18%
Apr	2108	869	-58.78%
May	1812	945	-47.85%
Jun	1630	1025	-37.12%
Jul	1334	1149	-13.87%
Aug	1241	1266	2.01%
Sep	1127	1022	-9.32%
Oct	1014	852	-15.98%
Nov	1208	1028	-14.90%
Dec	1035	1027	-0.77%
Exchange Rate	3.799	Local currency/US \$	

Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time period	2000: Jan-Dec, 2001: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	28	Indonesia	34
Thailand	10	Thailand	12
Total for Others	38		46
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	38		46

Export Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time period	2000: Jan-Dec, 2001: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	123	U.S.	110
Others		Others	
Netherlands	52	Pakistan	57
Japan	51	Netherlands	55
Singapore	34	Japan	37
South Africa	23	China	27
China	23	Singapore	26
Egypt	19	South Africa	24
Turkey	17	Egypt	14
Denmark	16	Denmark	13
Brazil	14	Thailand	11
Australia	14	Turkey	10
Total for Others	263		274
Others not Listed	108		89
Grand Total	494		473

Oilseed, Soybean PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	65	65	75	55	90	75
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	500	601	580	680	0	700
MY Imp. from U.S.	175	199	190	300	0	360
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	565	666	655	735	90	775
MY Exports	13	38	25	20	0	20
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	350	441	400	500	0	510
Food Use Dom. Consump.	115	120	125	125	0	133
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	12	12	15	15	0	17
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	477	573	540	640	0	660
Ending Stocks	75	55	90	75	0	95
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	565	666	655	735	0	775
Calendar Year Imports	0	671	0	680	0	700
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	240	0	300	0	360
Calendar Year Exports	0	38	0	20	0	20
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time period	Jan-Dec: 2000, Jan-Sep: 2001	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	90	U.S.	180
Others		Others	
Argentina	125	Argentina	225
Canada	123	Canada	109
U.A.E.	23	Brazil	18
Brazil	19	China	2
India	6	India	1
China	2		
Total for Others	298		355
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	388		535

Meal, Soybean PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Crush	350	441	400	500	0	510
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.771429	0.800454	0.775	0.8	ERR	0.803922
Beginning Stocks	55	55	50	50	55	55
Production	270	353	310	400	0	410
MY Imports	650	507	660	515	0	545
MY Imp. from U.S.	40	36	50	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	975	915	1020	965	55	1010
MY Exports	15	21	15	15	0	10
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	910	844	950	895	0	940
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	910	844	950	895	0	940
Ending Stocks	50	50	55	55	0	60
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	975	915	1020	965	0	1010
Calendar Year Imports	0	550	0	515	0	545
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	36	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	22	0	15	0	10
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time period	2000: Jan-Dec, 2001: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	21	U.S.	36
Others		Others	
Argentina	389	Argentina	317
India	111	India	51
Brazil	9	Brazil	6
Singapore	9	China	1
Total for Others	518		375
Others not Listed			1
Grand Total	539		412

Oil, Soybean PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Crush	350	441	400	500	0	510
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.177143	0.199546	0.1875	0.2	ERR	0.2
Beginning Stocks	10	10	10	12	10	14
Production	62	88	75	100	0	102
MY Imports	85	118	80	115	0	120
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	6	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	157	216	165	227	10	236
MY Exports	122	179	130	185	0	190
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	25	25	25	28	0	31
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	25	25	25	28	0	31
Ending Stocks	10	12	10	14	0	15
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	157	216	165	227	0	236
Calendar Year Imports	0	120	0	115	0	120
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	8	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	175	0	185	0	190
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time period	2000: Jan-Dec, 2001: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.		U.S.	6
Others		Others	
Argentina	64	Argentina	45
Brazil	12	Brazil	24
India	2	Indonesia	16
Indonesia	2		
Total for Others	80		85
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	81		92

Export Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time period	2000: Jan-Dec, 2001: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Singapore	43	Singapore	40
Korea Rep. Of	16	India	23
Indonesia	15	Hong Kong	18
Philippines	15	Vietnam	10
China	14	Indonesia	9
Australia	6	China	9
New Zealand	5	Korea Rep. Of	7
Hong Kong	5	Philippines	4
Vietnam	4	Australia	3
Yeman	3	Taiwan	2
Total for Others	126		125
Others not Listed	8		8
Grand Total	134		133

Oilseeds, Copra PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oilseed, Copra				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Area Planted	140	140	0	120	0	110
Area Harvested	31	26	0	24	0	23
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	4	4	4	3	4	2
Production	13	13	13	12	0	12
MY Imports	0	1	0	1	0	1
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	17	18	17	16	4	15
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	13	15	13	14	0	13
Food Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	13	15	13	14	0	13
Ending Stocks	4	3	4	2	0	2
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	17	18	17	16	0	15
Calendar Year Imports	0	1	0	1	0	1
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meal, Copra PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Meal, Copra				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Crush	13	15	13	14	0	13
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.4	0	0.428571	ERR	0.384615
Beginning Stocks	0	1	0	1	0	1
Production	0	6	0	6	0	5
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	7	0	7	0	6
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	6	0	6	0	5
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	6	0	6	0	5
Ending Stocks	0	1	0	1	0	1
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	7	0	7	0	6
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oil, Coconut PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oil, Coconut				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Crush	13	15	13	14	0	13
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.692308	0.666667	0.692308	0.642857	ERR	0.615385
Beginning Stocks	6	6	8	10	8	7
Production	9	10	9	9	0	8
MY Imports	35	170	34	110	0	100
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	50	186	51	129	8	115
MY Exports	37	55	37	50	0	48
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	116	0	66	0	56
Food Use Dom. Consump.	5	5	6	6	0	5
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	5	121	6	72	0	61
Ending Stocks	8	10	8	7	0	6
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	50	186	51	129	0	115
Calendar Year Imports	0	170	0	110	0	100
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	55	0	50	0	48
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Coconut		
Time period	2000: Jan-Dec, 2001: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	54	Philippines	100
Philippines	44	Indonesia	24
India	28	Thailand	7
Singapore	3	India	6
Vietnam	3	Vietnam	2
Thailand	3		
Total for Others	135		139
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	135		139

Export Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Coconut		
Time period	2000: Jan-Dec, 2001: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	2	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Singapore	15	Singapore	10
Ukraine	4	Iran	6
Egypt	4	China	3
Pakistan	4	New Zealand	2
Iran	4	Pakistan	2
China	2	Denmark	2
Nepal	2	Australia	2
Italy	2	Spain	1
Korea Rep. of	2	Germany FR	1
Bangladesh	2	Nepal	1
Total for Others	41		30
Others not Listed	16		10
Grand Total	59		40

Meal, Fish PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Meal, Fish				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Catch For Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
Beginning Stocks	3	2	3	3	1	4
Production	30	48	29	52	0	58
MY Imports	13	6	13	5	0	4
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	46	56	45	60	1	66
MY Exports	3	19	2	20	0	24
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	40	34	42	36	0	38
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	40	34	42	36	0	38
Ending Stocks	3	3	1	4	0	4
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	46	56	45	60	0	66
Calendar Year Imports	0	6	0	5	0	4
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	19	0	20	0	24
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time period	2000: Jan-Dec, 2001: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	2	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Taiwan	2	Denmark	1
Peru	2	Peru	1
Denmark	1	Chile	1
Total for Others	5		3
Others not Listed			2
Grand Total	7		5

Export Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time period	2000: Jan-Dec, 2001: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	3	Vietnam	7
Sri Lanka	3	Indonesia	3
Vietnam	3	Bangladesh	2
China	1	Japan	1
Thailand	1		
Singapore	1		
Total for Others	12		13
Others not Listed	1		3
Grand Total	13		16